

## DEPARTMENTS OF PEACE.

Pe-  
the  
STEAD WOULD ESTABLISH  
SCENE IN EVERY COUNTRY.

of Abolishing War at the Coming  
League Convention, but Hopes to Make  
a Little Less Sudden—Tells of the  
Serenity of Bibles in the New Hotel.

Samuel T. Stead, editor of the English  
Review, who is over here to attend  
the Peace Conference, which starts at Car-  
negie Hall next Sunday morning, and in  
order to interest Americans in the white  
dove as an international emblem, made  
an address last night from Henry Ward  
Beecher's old pulpit in Plymouth Church,  
Brooklyn.

Mr. Stead talked about what he and other  
missionaries of international peace hope  
to see accomplished at the coming Peace  
Parliament at the Hague. From the outset  
of his talk, when he prayed, "O God, give  
us common sense," Mr. Stead impressed  
his audience as a man who has not any il-  
lusions as to what the Hague conference  
will do toward peace. At the best, he  
thought, only a start could be made toward  
"The United States of the World," and the  
peace missionaries intended to ask the  
conference only for such things as might  
reasonably be expected a minimum of  
their desires.

It is expected, he said, that the Hague  
conference will give force to a convention  
by which the dread of sudden, piratical  
war will be averted. Nations will be re-  
quired to wait thirty days after diplomatic  
relations are broken off before the first gun  
is fired. "The conference will be asked to  
assist in spreading the gospel of peace in-  
stead of war, and as a means to that end  
to approve the proposition that every nation  
maintain a 'Department of Peace' and ap-  
propriate money toward educating its  
citizens, not more than one cent for every  
\$10 that is expended on its army and navy.

A third object will be to get the peace con-  
ference in Holland to make arbitration  
obligatory as to questions of debts between  
nations, commercial matters and the like.

The fourth will be to get all nations to keep  
their armaments as they are at present.  
To ask for a reduction of armaments would  
be absurd, said Mr. Stead.

Americans should take the lead directly  
to secure these reforms, he thought, and  
no better way existed than for America to  
send a company of peace pilgrims to Europe,  
there in the great capitals to meet other  
companies of missionaries and to accompany  
their European coworkers to the Hague.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor  
of Plymouth Church, introduced Mr. Stead  
as one who did much to bring up Chicago  
and as the man who really started late  
the Civic Federation idea. Mr. Stead said it  
was the first time he had spoken from the  
platform from which Henry Ward Beecher  
addressed the world and that he wasn't  
sure how his voice would carry. "If you  
don't hear me," said he, "have a Chris-  
tian courtesy to speak out. Moreover,  
I shall be disappointed if everybody agrees  
with everything I say. It would drive me  
crazy to have a man sit at my elbow and  
do, talking half an hour or an hour and  
with never a voice to say 'hear, hear' and  
never any one to disagree."

Mr. Stead paid tribute to Beecher and  
to James Russell Lowell, who had influ-  
enced him more, he said, than any other  
American. "I wonder how many of you  
have read Lowell," he asked. "I have,  
Chicago, I wanted a copy of his poems, and  
I searched the whole city without finding  
one. I had to send to Boston to get what I  
wanted."

"I shall take my text from Lowell because  
I suppose that in this city Lowell would be  
more familiar than I. I talk here to a  
Judge not so long ago who confessed that  
he had once read the Bible. 'Now I am  
staying at one of the biggest and newest  
hotels in New York. The other night at  
10 o'clock I wanted a Bible and I telephoned  
down to the clerk and told him to send one  
up.' 'All right, sir,' said the clerk, 'it will  
be up at once,' waited and waited and  
finally at 11 o'clock I telephoned down again.  
'All right, all right,' said the clerk, 'it's  
coming up.' We're looking for it now. I  
waited then until midnight and finally  
went down to the office myself and headed  
straight for the manager. 'We've got it,  
we've got it,' he said jubilantly. 'We've  
got it over our other hotel for it.' Now, think  
of that. One Bible for two of the biggest  
hotels in this city and that Bible was given  
to them by a Bible society."

Mr. Stead took Lowell's "God is not dumb,  
that He should speak more" and plunged  
into his subject. "There is such a thing as  
noblesse oblige," said he. "It is the duty  
of those that have the most to do the  
most. You are better off than the Europeans  
and that's why I am here to appeal to you  
in the cause of peace."

"The coming parliament at the Hague  
will be the first Parliament of Man. In  
1899 there were no representatives there  
from Africa and South America. For the  
first time since the human race breathed  
on this planet the whole earth will be rep-  
resented in a parliament. It shows that  
national barriers are falling away under  
the magic touch of the pen. It shows that  
and that we are becoming all of one family,  
a very quarrelsome family, but still one."

It was the duty of Americans, Mr. Stead  
said, to take a direct interest in this parlia-  
ment and advance the cause in all possible  
ways, in the first place because it was called  
by the President of the United States.  
[Applause.] Another reason, he said, was  
that it marks an era of internationalism and  
Americans of all peoples should be inter-  
ested in that, because they are the people  
international of peoples. "Compare the  
annual exodus from Europe to this country,"  
said Mr. Stead, "the exodus of the  
children of Israel was a very one horse  
show." Again, he thought, the United  
States was the only great nation founded  
in modern times on the principles of liberty,  
law and justice, and Americans ought not  
stand idly by while humanity was struggling  
toward the United States of the World.

There was applause at that. "Now if  
you are not going to do anything, don't  
applaud," said Mr. Stead. "That is the  
cheapest way of evading responsibility.  
What you ought to do is to use your own  
minds, realize that armed anarchy exists,  
talk about it to your wife, your friends,  
and do as I do, hope everybody you can  
buttonhole. Think what the Hague con-  
ference will do. It won't establish the  
United States of the World at once. It's  
a long, hard road with leads to that, but  
one of the things it will do will banish the  
dread of sudden war."

"I talked to a Frenchman not long ago  
who told me he never picked up his paper  
at breakfast without fearing to read that  
the German army was advancing on Paris.  
A German told me he expected to read in  
his newspaper any morning that the British  
fleet had destroyed Kiel. I said to that  
German, 'Why, we are not pirates?' No,"  
said he, "but your are English." Ask your-  
selves if it wouldn't be a good thing if that  
panic could be taken from men's minds.  
To-day, nations observe the same ethics  
as drunken frontiersmen in Western saloons.  
A row comes up and it depends on which  
draws his pistol first as to which shall fill a  
coffin. Years ago I talked to M. de Solodoff,  
when he was Russian Ambassador to Rome.  
He doubted the practicality of what I  
suggested, but he said, 'Why don't you  
suggest that they start war on the same  
footing as duels?' He meant, why don't  
we make war as men fight duels—let cool  
heads step in and see if matters can't be  
arranged between the combatants and if  
they can't let them fight it out in a way  
that will injure others and themselves as  
little as possible."

Article VIII of the convention of 1890  
crystallized that principle, but two of the  
signatories, England and Japan, deliberately  
violated it over their signatures. Prince  
Khilkoff, then Minister of Railways for  
Russia, told me that the Emperor didn't  
want war, never would have declared  
war and didn't in the least expect  
it. There ought to be at least thirty  
days between the breaking off of diplo-  
matic relations and the firing of the

first gun. Any nation which violated  
the agreement should be declared an enemy  
of the human race. Other nations should  
agree not to lend it a red cent to carry on  
war and its goods should be declared con-  
tributable. The principle exists. We need  
to give it force.

"There is no use to talk disarmament  
at the coming conference. The men who are  
to participate in it are committed up to the  
hilt. We can only try to get a reduction or  
a moderation of armaments. No big Power  
will propose reduction. We have been  
notified of that. What we shall ask for is  
that the Powers do not increase armaments.  
Owing to Germany we couldn't get even  
that. In this last year there was \$600,000,000  
more paid out by the taxpayers for such  
purposes than in 1899. If we go on playing  
this game of beggar my neighbor there will  
be a good many more hundred millions of  
dollars going every year of the taxpayers'  
money."

"Money is needed for peace work. We  
shall not ask for much, only one cent for  
every \$10 spent toward armies and navies.  
From England alone we would get \$200,000  
in this way, but we haven't had 200,000 cents  
before. The money could be used in a  
variety of practical ways. International  
hospitality is much neglected. Nations  
should entertain representatives of other  
nations more than they do. It gives an  
opportunity to talk things over in a friendly,  
informal way much as one citizen would  
meet another amiable citizen for the first  
time, smoke a cigar with him and have a  
good time with him. In one thing most  
archaic are much better than republics—  
"Somebody in the back of the church  
loudly clapped his hands. The audience  
burst into laughter. Mr. Stead stopped,  
obviously surprised, then laughed and  
cried, 'Hear! Hear!'

"Bovous," he went on, "monarchies  
give women a chance in arranging a better  
feeling. Republics take no account of them."

Then Mr. Stead explained his "peace  
pilgrimage" idea. He has discussed it with  
kings and ministers and made the round of  
Europe to see how the scheme would take.  
The King and Queen of Italy, Chancellor  
von Buelow, the King and Queen of Nor-  
way and the King and Queen of Denmark,  
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British  
Premier, Count Apponyi, the Hungarian  
statesman, and dozens of others that are  
powerful in European statecraft have favored  
the scheme.

Mr. Stead wants a small party of re-  
presentative Americans to start about May 1  
for London where they will be joined by  
a similar party of Englishmen. Then  
moving from capital to capital, their num-  
bers will be augmented by other delegations,  
all proclaiming the peace doctrine, so that  
when the band of peace pilgrims arrive at  
The Hague they will be numerous and  
powerful and might influence the delibera-  
tions of the conference.

He has talked while here with Andrew  
Carnegie, John Wanamaker, Mark Twain  
and others who have approved the idea.  
The American pilgrims who are expected  
to take the lead in the White Dove Crusade  
may be selected at the conference which  
opens here next Sunday.

When Mr. Stead concluded Gen. H. C.  
King offered a motion that the meeting  
adjourn at 12 o'clock and the idea of these  
ideas be placed before the conference at  
Carnegie Hall as the sense of the meeting.  
It was seconded and adopted by a general  
waving of hands.

## LONG TALK BY DELMAS.

Day and a Half for Him—Short Talk by  
Jerome.

Lawyer Delphin Michael Delmas, chief  
of counsel for Harry Thaw, was busy all  
day yesterday working on his summing  
up address to the jury. Mr. Delmas said  
that the first thing that would be done at  
the opening of the trial to-day would be  
the calling to the stand of Dr. Allen McLane  
Hamilton.

It is not yet decided whether or not Mrs.  
Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be recalled to the  
stand. The lawyers for the defense want  
to have her called so as to refute some of  
the testimony given by Abe Hummel.  
Lawyer Delmas said yesterday that the  
counsel for the defense had not as yet de-  
cided whether or not Mrs. Thaw will be  
called. He said the matter was under  
consideration and would not be fully agreed  
upon till this morning. The general im-  
pression is that she will be called.

Lawyer Delmas expects to have finished  
his closing address to the jury to-day evening.  
Even should both Dr. Hamilton and Mrs.  
Nesbit Thaw be called it is not likely that  
they will consume more than the morning  
session. We are looking for it now. I  
waited then until midnight and finally  
went down to the office myself and headed  
straight for the manager. 'We've got it,  
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fingers touch the keys.

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little Chickering Grands are infinitely superior to the many merely com-  
mercial instruments that have sought to share the tremendous popularity  
that has been accorded this great Chickering achievement.

This superb instrument is quite easy to buy.

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And it is sold on terms to suit the purchaser's convenience—a small cash  
sum, and easy monthly instalments. If you have a piano we will take it  
in part payment for the new instrument.

Come and let us demonstrate for you the wonderful perfections of  
these exquisite instruments.

Piano Salons, Second floor, Wanamaker Building.

## John Wanamaker

## ASK ROOSEVELT TO RETRACT.

The C. F. U. Thinks He Shouldn't Have  
Lumped Moyer, Haywood and Harriman.

An attack was made on President Roose-  
velt at yesterday's meeting of the Central  
Federated Union by Albert Abrahamson  
of the Press Feeders' Union on account of  
his letter to Representative Sherman, in  
which the President is quoted as saying  
that Mr. Harriman was as undesirable  
a citizen as Moyer, Haywood or Debs.  
Abrahamson is a Socialist and a member of  
the Moyer-Haywood conference, composed  
of labor unionists who are collecting money  
for the defense fund.

Abrahamson read the letter of President  
Roosevelt and said:

"Mr. Roosevelt's utterances are very  
unfair and should have the unlimited con-  
demnation of all fair minded people. We  
will eliminate Mr. Debs, who is not on trial  
for his life. But Mr. Roosevelt has no  
more right to condemn Moyer and Hay-  
wood, who have not yet been tried, than he  
has to condemn any of us. This might  
happen in Russia or it might happen in  
Germany, but it should not happen in the  
United States. I do not believe any fair  
minded man would stand for it. If this  
kind of thing is to go on then the party  
that stands for Mr. Roosevelt for reelection  
should ask for the abolition of the  
Supreme Court and the courts of law gen-  
erally and instead of the Statute of Liberty  
have a statue of President Roosevelt in  
the harbor dressed as a Russian Cossack."

This speech brought applause from the  
Socialist delegates, but Delegate Cookley  
of the Lithographic Feeders' Union took  
exception to its tone. He said:

"I do not agree with the remarks of the  
last speaker as to a menace to our liberty  
and freedom. This country has got along  
very well in the last three or four years  
and I do not see any cause for the belief  
that we will have less liberty. Every one  
must admit, however, that President Roose-  
velt made a mistake when he referred in the  
manner he did to Moyer and Haywood, men  
who are not yet tried and who are pre-  
sumed to be innocent until they are found  
guilty. If the utterance came from Theo-  
dore Roosevelt as a private citizen it would  
mean very little, but coming from Mr.  
Roosevelt as President of the United States  
it means a great deal.

A resolution was then carried directing  
the secretary to write to President Roose-  
velt asking him to withdraw his remarks in  
reference to Moyer and Haywood which  
appeared in the letter to Representative  
Sherman."

## The Tel-Electric's Three Ways

There are three ways in which you can play the Tel-  
Electric Piano Player.

**The First Way** is to let the instrument do all the playing. When so played  
the Tel-Electric produces the music exactly as written, for unlike the paper rolls  
used in pneumatic players, the Tel-Electric rolls are so cut as to give the correct  
tempo, phrasing, shading and pedal effects called for in the printed text of the music.

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musician, is to govern the tempo by using the regulator and to allow the music roll to  
produce the other effects.

**The Third Way** is to use the release lever which disconnects all expression  
devices from the music roll and allows the operator to decide FORTE OR PIANO,  
LOUD OR SOFT PEDAL, fast or slow, according to his own desires.

The tiresome pumping which it is claimed by apologists  
for the old style player gives the performer the pleasure  
of personally producing the music—is entirely eliminated.

Come and play the Tel-Electric in all of the three ways.  
You can play this player. It produces "Better Music."

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WHITE WASHABLE FABRICS. In Both Stores.

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check and plaid weaves with embroidered  
dots or rings. 27 inches wide.

Extremely attractive, suitable for sum-  
mer waists and dresses. 25c per yard  
value 35c to 40c

Pure Irish Dress Linen. Cream white.  
36 inches wide. 25c per yard

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On Monday, April the 8th.

Sale of all wool, black; Imported Voile.  
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10,000 yards, Imported Suitings.  
Stripe, check, broken and over-plaid de-  
signs. A large variety represented in black  
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Exhibition and Sale of plain White  
Linen. Suitable for D'Oyleys, Tray Cloths,  
Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths and Bureau Scarfs,  
as well as Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Underwear  
and Dresses. Various weights from the  
Sheer Handkerchief Lawn to the heavy  
Normandy Homespun.

28c to 7.00 per yard  
Scotch, Satin Damask Table Cloths and  
Napkins.

2 x 2 yards. 3.00

2 x 2 1/2 yards. 3.75

2 x 3 yards. 4.50

2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards. 4.50

2 1/2 x 3 yards. 5.75

Napkins to match.

Breakfast size. 3.00 doz.

Dinner size. 4.25 "

All linen, Huckaback Towels. With  
hemstitched ends.

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Many a man gets his hire as tailor  
who could earn it as upholsterer.  
In the right direction, the full talent  
and power of our organization is  
spent on

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Suits & Top Coats at \$15 to \$50

It insures a vigorous grace of line  
and curve instead of deformity,  
absolute unity instead of gross ex-  
aggeration, good taste rather than  
its perversion. Does all that satisfy  
you? We hope so.

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FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED  
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DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR  
THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE  
CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY  
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